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NICARAGUAN CANAL.

The Consideration of the Bill Has Been Abandoned.

DENUNCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN

The Bankruptcy Bill Was Given the Right of Way.

INVECTIVES AGAINST MORTON.

Passage of the Agricultural Appropriation Bill Made the Basis for Attacks on the Secretary.

Washington, February 10.—Senator Morgan, the champion of the Nicaragua canal bill, announced in the senate today his abandonment of the measure for the present session of congress, and thereupon it was displaced by the bankruptcy bill. The senator made this move after a protracted contest covering several weeks, which had disclosed the fact that obstructive opposition could not be overcome. He gave notice that he would renew his advocacy of the bill at an early day of the coming session. Mr. Morgan bitterly criticized British opposition to the canal, and addressing himself directly to Mr. Sherman, declared that if the next secretary of state permitted himself to be fed on the analyses of flattery or Great Britain the people would not support him. Mr. Morgan asserted also that Mr. Sherman would not succeed in negotiating a treaty relative to the canal, as the genius of a Talleyrand or Metternich could not stand against the "thimble-ringing" of these Republics.

The bankruptcy bill succeeded to the advantageous position of unfinished business, but the bill went over until tomorrow. The agricultural appropriation bill was taken up late in the day and passed. It had to a lively debate, in which Secretary Morton was sharply criticized by Senators Vest, Chandler, Tillman and others.

The house bill was passed extending the time for completing with the requirements of the act for the railroad lands. Mr. McBridge (Rep.) of Oregon explained that the bill applied to lands along the Northern Pacific route.

Mr. Tillman (Dem.) of South Carolina called up the bill limiting the effect of the Federal laws on the liquor traffic so as to give each State absolute control of the subject.

Mr. Platt (Rep.) of Connecticut thought it was a measure requiring an explanation, and Mr. Tillman proceeded to explain it in detail. He said the measure was designed to give each State the right to control the liquor traffic in its own way, without interference from the Federal judiciary or any other source. A recent decision of the supreme court in the South Carolina dispensary case had practically annulled that part of the Wilson law permitting State regulation of the liquor traffic. The amendments were made to meet the objection of the various congresses as to allow the State to exercise police control of liquor made liquor in the States as well as of home-made liquor.

Mr. Mills opposed the bill as a step backward, and Mr. Tillman said he would interfere with interstate commerce. He considered it a very dangerous precedent. Mr. Vest also opposed it on the same ground. The bill was, he said, intended to maintain the South Carolina monopoly under the dispensary laws.

"I solemnly confess that to be the object," said Mr. Tillman, "three-fourths of our people having expressed the support of the principle."

The discussion was cut off at 12:50, the time fixed for senators to proceed to the house of representatives and participate in the count of the electoral vote.

When the senate reconvened the Nicaragua canal bill came up as the regular order of business, and Mr. Morgan resumed his advocacy of the measure. Mr. Morgan declared that British interference was continually at work to prevent American control of the canal. He had positive and detailed information supporting this declaration. "It is of such a character," said Mr. Morgan, "that I am compelled to present this information to the senate in executive session. It will disclose that up to this hour British intervention has been conspiring to prevent the consummation of this canal project under American control."

Unless, he said, the manhood of the United States had been taken out of us by "contracts to keep the peace" there would be serious results from the abandonment of the canal bill, to which the senate was now invited.

Turning to Mr. Sherman, who sat across the aisle, Mr. Morgan said: "The senator from Ohio will never be able to execute this plan for a treaty of which he so hopefully speaks. And I said to him the other day if he had the genius of a Metternich and Talleyrand he would be overcome by those little 'thimble-ringing' republics, who will stand ready to conspire with other governments to circumvent his plans. No, the senator from Ohio, in his new position, will find his efforts brought to naught."

The incoming president would have to meet this crisis, he added. At the basis of the bill was the question of protecting American interests and American citizens. "We are informed that there is to be an extra session of congress," proceeded Mr. Morgan, "and I give notice that"

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TAKEN IN OUT OF COLD.

Mark Is Not Watched as a Senator—But the Cabinet Has Not Been.

When the reading was concluded, some routine matters in which the speakers were to be interested, was introduced to fill time until the event of the day was due. At 12:50 p. m. the house took a recess for five minutes.

In the meantime every seat in the galleries was reserved for the executive and diplomatic corps was taken. No member of the president's household was in the gallery reserved for him, but the family of Vice President Stevenson occupied one of the blue-covered benches.

The diplomatic gallery was almost empty, only a half dozen foreign representatives being present. They included Viscount Santo Thyras, the Portuguese minister, Y. Tan, the secretary of the Chinese legation, and the secretary of the Japanese legation. The death of diplomats was accounted for by the fact that many of them were at Charleston, S. C., witnessing the maneuvering of the Atlantic blockade squadron.

Shortly before 1 o'clock the members of the senate left their chamber at the north side of the capitol and walked across to the house, passing through the vast rotunda and the old hall of representatives, now statutory hall, where the olive and martial heroes of the States looked down upon them.

Their approach was heralded by the entrance of Colonel Richard J. Bright, the sergeant at arms of the senate, who announced "The senate of the United States." Then in a solemn procession they filed in. At the head of the procession, Mr. McKim, clerk of the senate and Vice President Stevenson, then took their seats in the first four rows to the right of the speaker's desk, which had been vacated for that purpose during the recent session.

Mr. McKim, who was the only one present, took their seats in the first four rows to the right of the speaker's desk, which had been vacated for that purpose during the recent session. The assistant of Mr. Cox carried the red cherry steel-cased book of the returns of the forty-five States reported.

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THE FORMAL COUNT.

Electoral Vote of the Forty-five States of the Union.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF RESULT

Impressive Ceremonies at the Joint Session of Congress.

CROWDS OF VISITORS PRESENT

The Galleries Filled to Overflowing. Reminiscences of the Hayes-Tilden Contest—Detailed Vote.

Washington, February 10.—The electoral votes of the forty-five States of the Union were formally counted at the joint session of the house and senate held today for that purpose and Vice President Stevenson proclaimed the election of McKinley and Hobart as president and vice president, respectively. Although the sky was overcast the weather was auspicious and the galleries of the hall of representatives were thronged. The general public besieged the elevators in vain, as the space reserved for them was small. Ladies were arrayed in gay toilets and gave a touch of color to the brilliant setting of the scene. Many distinguished personages witnessed the count, among them Ambassador Patenotre and Chancellor Boute of the French embassy.

Mr. Chat Chung of the Chinese legation, Baron von Thielman, Secretary Matsu of the Japanese legation, Viscount Thyras of the Portuguese legation and Sir Richard Cartwright of the Canadian government. No member of President Cleveland's family was present.

A cordon of blue-coated, brass-buttoned police hedged about the senators as they marched majestically over to the house, preceded by Vice President Stevenson and Mr. Cox, secretary of the senate, with the returns locked in a cherry-colored box. This guarding of the returns was a precaution taken by Acting Vice President Ferry of Michigan twenty years ago, during the wild excitement attending the Tilden-Hayes count in anticipation of a possible raid.

As the house and senate sat in joint session today and listened quietly to the count these stirring days were recalled. Of the fifteen men who sat on the famous electoral commission which decided that contest by peaceful means, Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts was the only one present today. Others, excepting Justice Field, have all retired from public life or have passed away. The vicissitudes of political fortune in two short decades have removed all blame to those who sat at either end of the capitol. Most of the executive survivors were conspicuous today in the joint assembly.

Two of them, Senator Sherman, who is so soon to be called to the first place in the McKinley cabinet, and Senator Morrill of Vermont, who was the only one present, took their seats in the first four rows to the right of the speaker's desk, which had been vacated for that purpose during the recent session.

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